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If you take advantage of this generous
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ST ROOFING PAINT MADE.
and merit is the result of not trying to see how
and by use of very best ingredients in proper
is ready for use, contains no tar, requires no
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longs life.

Agents
Wanted
West Broadway, New York.
They have sold the test of years
and have cured thousands of
cases of Nervous Diseases, such
as Debility, Dizziness, Sleepless-
ness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c.
They clear the brain, strengthen
the circulation, make digestion
perfect, and impart a healthy
interest and energy to life. Unless patients
often written into Insanity, Consumption or Death.
For a time we offer one of our \$3.00 Map
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FRED D. WYMAN, Chemist, Brewer, Me.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.
ORGANIZED IN 1848.
Deposits, April 10, 1897, \$65,044,254.85.
Surplus, \$450,000.
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A few energetic ladies and gentlemen
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Sap Spout
In one piece with hook
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Send for full line of other
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FOR SALE—Unleashed Hard Wood Ashes.
For prices, address GEORGE STEVENSON,
Jr., Box 209, Peterborough, Ont., Canada.

A GRAND PREMIUM.



Every lady wants a gold watch.
Write the MAINE FARMER for
particulars as to how to obtain
this premium.

Home Department.

TWO WOMEN'S LIVES.

Two ladies were born in the selfsame town
On the very same bright day.
They laughed and cried in their mothers'
arms.

It is the selfsame way.
And both were pure and innocent
As falling flakes of snow.
But one of them lived in the terraced house
And one in the street below.

Two children played in the selfsame town
And the children both were fair.
But one had curls brushed smooth and round,
The other had tangled hair.

The other grew up, and grew up,
And the children both grew up,
And the children both grew up,
And the children both grew up.

Two maidens wrought in the selfsame town,
And one was wedded and loved,
The other saw through the curtain's part
The world where her sister moved.

And one was smiling, a happy bride,
The other knew care and woe,
For one of them lived in the terraced house
And one in the street below.

Two women lay dead in the selfsame town
And one had had tender care,
The other was left to die alone
On her pallet thin and bare.

And one had many to mourn her loss,
For the other few tears would flow,
For one had lived in the terraced house
And one in the street below.

It is as great to be a woman as to be a man.
—Walt Whitman.

For the Maine Farmer.

AMONG RECENT BOOKS.

The monumental work of Tisot, familiar in its general outlines to every reader of the current periodicals and known to a few by actual inspection, draws attention anew to that most interesting and significant phase of art—the portrayal of the Christ. Too few are aware how various, and even how diverse, this portrayal has been, or how closely it has followed the development of thought and of belief through nineteen Christian centuries. "The Life of Our Lord in Art," by Estelle M. Hurll, lately published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., presents a most comprehensive and thoughtful study of this subject, and, aside from its intrinsic interest, is of great value as an authority on all questions pertaining to it. It follows very closely the historic life of Christ, giving in some detail the more important representations of each incident and period. Specimen reproductions of the more notable pictures are given, and in illustration, adding much to the charm and value of the volume. Descriptions of those and of other pictures are given, and the aptness and sincerity of Miss Hurll's characterizations win one from the beginning. The volume represents long and sympathetic labor, as well as exhaustive knowledge. We have all been learning too slowly how inclusive the Gospel story is, and how truly related to every human interest. Were one seeking new material for illustration and interpretation of its incidents, he would find in this volume a unique and not inadequate commentary upon it.

When Hawthorne, long ago, gave his English note book the title, "Our Old Home," he expressed the feeling which most thoughtful, if untravelled, Americans have for the mother country, and which, within the last few months, has been given so earnest and unmistakable expression. Most of the *reconstructions*, however, follow the stereotyped lines of travel, and their descriptions slip from the memory like falling water over pebbles long since worn smooth. Quite otherwise is it with Alice Brown's delightful volume, "By Oak and Thorn, a Record of English Days." It is concerned with localities in which our interest is warm and vivid, and which we have been told all too little of. It is immortalized by Charles Kingsley, the latter-day Cranford, the Haunt of the Doona, the Brontë country and the old home of George Eliot, are among the places she describes as she saw them, with keen and loving eyes. The chapters describing the Brontë region and that relating to the interview with the brother of George Eliot are of unusual interest and winsomeness. While the fanciful essays which begin and close the collection, are charming bits of writing, her humor is as subtle as it is pervasive, and with her both reverie and reminiscence have their own charm. Whether or not "The Seats of the Mighty" are all unwares a prophetic title, it is certain that its author, Mr. Gilbert Parker, is to be accorded a place among the chief of American novelists, and that, in his own line of historical romance writing, few of his countrymen can hope to be his rivals. "The Battle of the Strong," his latest book, is a romance, perhaps one should say a dramatic story, is characterized by many striking situations and by force and rapidity of action—which is enacted on the island of Jersey of the Channel group, and at the French Court, the plot is managed with much skill, but the strength of the story consists rather in the careful character-drawing and in the moral discussion which it evinces.

"The Man without a Country" has

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical. The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that more force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a wretched condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.

long held a place of its own, not merely as a piece of picturesque and forceful writing, but as a classic of American patriotism as well. The war-year, however, has given the story a new significance, and its appearance, from the press of Little, Brown & Co., with a cover design distinctively American, and with a characteristic introduction by the author, Edward Everett Hale, is of especial timeliness. Every lad ought to be familiar with this vivid story, to whose noble lesson Mr. Hale's words of introduction and explanation give new force and application.

The same publishers issue a little volume entitled "Tennyson's Debt to Environment," by William G. Ward, giving, very compactly, the facts concerning the poet, his time, his homes and his own history, which are of most value to the Tennysonian student, and to the more cursory reader as well. Those who have not access to or leisure for the longer biographies will find their more salient facts given in orderly sequence here.

Yet, at the opposite extreme of book-making, and as a reminder that the voluminous memoir is not quite out of fashion, we have, from the same house, the first volume of some five hundred pages, of the "Autobiography and Letters of Mrs. Delany," an Englishwoman of noble character and ancient family, whose life covered nearly the whole of the eighteenth century. The book is reprinted from an English edition, and is edited by "Susan Coolidge."

OLIVE E. DANA.

GENES FROM GOOD AUTHORS.

Only he who lives a life of his own can help the lives of other men.—*Phillips Brooks.*

If one is to-day more patient, more serene, more loving, more sympathetic than he was yesterday, then is he truly advancing; then is his life a success.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Come, take that task of yours which you have been hesitating before, and shirking, and walking around, and on this very day lift it up and do it.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Little self-denials, little passing words of sympathy, little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations,—these are the simple threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.—*Arch-deacon Farrar.*

To resist with success the frigidity of old age, one must combine the body, the mind and the heart. To keep these in parallel vigor, one must exercise, study and love.—*Bonstetten.*

We can only have the highest happiness, such as goes along with being a great man, by having wide thoughts, and much feeling for the rest of the world as well as ourselves. And this sort of happiness often brings so much pain with it that we can only tell it from pain by its being what we would choose before anything else, because our souls see that it is good.—*George Eliot.*

If you wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.—*Addison.*

activity, is the first great step in the child's life. It means that the child is no longer at the mercy of an immediate suggestion.—*John Devey.*

THE "NEGATIVE" EAR.

Mrs. Lounsbury, of Chicago, who for ten years has been training pupils of a deaf-mute asylum, has decided to devote herself to the education of the "negative" ear. While at the asylum she discovered that one of her pupils could hear, but could not appreciate the different tones of the sounds they heard. She called the affection the "negative ear."

"In a California institution for deaf-mutes Mrs. Lounsbury discovered nine children possessed of the 'negative' ear. They could hear as well as any one, hear even a whisper, but they were utterly unable to discern shades of tone, and so could not understand language.

"In an Eastern school she once found a young woman who had spent almost her whole life in the institution, had learned the sign language and lip-reading, and yet could hear perfectly. Had this fact been discovered early in life, six months or a year's training would have fitted her to enter the public schools and obtain an education with other children; but she had never heard a sound, and her parents thought her deaf and mute.

"Among the pupils afflicted in this way now receiving instruction in speech, there are two particularly interesting cases. One is that of a small boy of twelve years, whose parents thought him an idiot, and whose language is so twisted and filled with substitutions of incorrect sounds that no one who has not made a study of his attempts can understand what he says. Yet he is bright, active and talkative, and thinks he can talk—a common delusion among persons so troubled. He has been studying now only two weeks, but already his speech is becoming better, and one or two words spoken in every sentence are clearly spoken.

"The other case is that of a young man who had grown to manhood speaking a language wholly unintelligible to others, but without finding out what was the matter with him. In a month he has learned to talk fairly well, and, in a few months more, will be in a position to enter upon active business life.

"The method of curing the 'negative' ear is no less strange than the trouble itself. It is, of course, impossible to teach the child through words spoken by others, or it would have learned in the natural manner. Instead, the process is reversed. The child is taught to speak correctly by instructing it in the positions of the mouth and tongue, and the words spoken are made to teach the ear. The child's own tongue cultivates its ear. No other tongue can do it.

HOUSEHOLD WISDOM.

A whisk broom is just the thing to clean the horsehair grater.

Corsets with the whalebone removed make good cleaning cloths.

Clam shells are more convenient for scraping pots and kettles than a knife, requiring less time.

Ceilings that have become smoked by a kerosene lamp should be washed off with a little weak soda water.

Put a little household ammonia on a tray and clean off the rolls of the wringer before putting it away.

A MORAL AND SOCIAL HELP.

An indulgence in intoxicants of any sort has never helped a man to any social position worth the having; on the contrary, it has kept many from attaining a position to which by birth and good breeding and all other qualifications they were entitled. No young man will ever find that the principle of abstinence from liquor is a barrier to any success, social, commercial or otherwise. On the other hand, it is the one principle in his life which will, in the long run, help him more than any other.

—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer who will secure a club. Write the office at once for particulars.

"MY MA, SHE KNOWS."

My Pa, he scolds me jes becuz He says I'm gittin' "tough." He says my face is never clean. My hands are always "dirty." I'm not behave' like I should. An' goin' wrong, I s'pose. But Ma, she takes an' pats my hand An' smiles, becuz she knows.

My Pa haint got no use for boys. He wants 'em always men. I wonder if he's clean forgot The boy he must 'a' been. For Ma, she says they're all alike, "Bout facs an' hands an' clothes, An' says I'll learn to be a man. An' Ma, I guess she knows!

My Pa, he says I ain't no good At doin' anything. I'd rather fool away the time An' whistle, play an' sing. But Ma, she smiles an' says I'm young. An' then she says, "An' go on. An' kisses me an' shows me how. For Ma, you bet, she knows!

My Pa, he says I'll never be A business man like him. Becuz I haint got any "drive." An' "got up," "plunk" and "vin." But Ma, she says, so solemn like, A man's a boy that grows. An' boys must have their playin' spell. An' Ma's a trump, an' knows!

My Pa, he shakes his head an' sighs An' says he doesn't see Where I got all the careless ways That seem jes' born in me. An' Ma, she laughs, an' laughs, an' laughs, Till Pa's face crimson grows. An' then she says, "Tis very queer." But somehow, Ma, she knows!

My Ma, she knows most everything "Bout boys an' what they like; She's never scoldin' 'bout the muss I make with kite an' bike;



She says she wants me to be good An' conquer all my foes. An' you jes' bet I'm goin' to be. 'Cuz my sweet Ma, she knows!

THE HAPPY SIDE.

"What a happy family we are!" said Jack.

"That's because we look on the happy side, just as mother told us," answered Clara. For mother has said: "There's a pleasant and a disagreeable side to 'most every thing in life. Try to look on the pleasant side."

"We will," answered the children, and they did. So when mother had to leave home to nurse Aunt Susan, although it seemed, as Jack said, "as if the bottom had been knocked out of everything," the children pulled themselves together and "tried."

Tilly said: "There's so little money, I guess I could keep on with the washing and ironing if you all could help."

And they answered: "We will."

So Jack took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and wrung out the clothes, letting each sheet run up his arm like a big white snake; Clara hung them on the line, and Tilly bent picked up the cloths and held them ready. They all helped at the sprinkling and folding; and, the next day, Jack kept up the fire, Clara ironed the coarser towels, and Ben smoothed out the fringes of the finer ones. When all was done, the basket was packed and placed in the cart, and then came the fun. Jack was horse, Clara pushed behind, tried Tilly and short-legged Ben rode on top. It was a gay procession that set out to carry the clean sheets and towels to the distant hotel.

But one day the two-legged horse pranced too wildly, and over went basket and riders. Of course Ben screamed. It isn't pleasant to be hurled suddenly into the middle of a raspberry bush. But he was not hurt, and when he found that out, he stopped crying and began to eat raspberries. "That's the pleasant side," he said.

"I'm glad the clothes aren't soiled," said Tilly, with a smile; but suddenly, she grew very pale and fell over, and Clara and Jack had all they could do in bathing her face to make her open her eyes and smile again. "My ankle's sprained; I can't walk," she said, feebly. Some children would have sat down and cried, or screamed for help, but not these children. Clara and Jack hurried to the hotel, and Ben sat by Tilly and fanned her. Clara never disobeyed, so, when Clara said, "Sit still and watch," she knew that he would do it. And he did. He didn't move even when an inquisitive cow stepped out of the path to sniff, or when a cunning squirrel seemed to beckon him toward his hole in the tree.

Soon the other two came back. They had hard work getting Tilly on to the cart and tying the upturned basket so that it might shade her face. Then Jack pulled, Clara pushed, and Ben toiled along on his short legs. It was a solemn procession.

"Ought to have a nurse," said the doctor; but after he was gone Tilly shook her head and said: "Father can't afford one. What shall we do?" "Look on the happy side!" piped Ben. "There isn't any happy side," sighed Clara.

"Maybe there is, if we can find it," said Jack. "Let's try." So they tried.

All at once Tilly's eyes opened wide. "I've found it!" she said. "My leg isn't going to drop off; it'll be well in a few weeks if I keep still, and I can do that if you'll all help."

"We will," answered the children, and they did. Clara cooked the dinner; Jack filled the kettle and the wood-box, and set the table. When their father came home he found a cheerful family, and he looked on the happy side, too, and said how thankful he was that no limbs had been broken!

"I'm going to do all the cooking," said Clara.

"I'll chop and pump," added Jack.

"I guess I could mend the stockings if you'd 'red the needles," said Ben, and that made every one laugh.

Things went on well for a few days, and then came the "Ying of war," as Jack called it afterwards, when they compared notes. The girls of Clara's school were to have a picnic, to which she had looked forward ever since vacation began. It was to be a sail on the lake, in the boat belonging to the hotel; it seemed a wonderful occasion to Tilly and Clara, who had never been on a steamboat in her short life.

"But if I go," she thought, "Ben may get into trouble and Tilly may have to step on her foot and make all the doctoring go for nothing. I must stay at home; but maybe there won't be another picnic this year." Then came to mind her mother's words: "Most every thing has two sides; look at the happy side," and she thought, "My bread was as good as mother's—father thought so. It's more to make Tilly happy and comfortable than to go to a picnic."

Meantime Jack was having to wrestle with himself on account of a match game to come off the next day. "I might get the wood and water ready the night before, but Tilly might need the doctor in a hurry," he thought; "or Clara might have extra work, and she has enough now. No, I'll just give up the game, and get fun at home, somehow."

And little Ben was fighting his battle, too, for the sun was shining and the birds calling, and it was dull sitting by the bedside, keeping the flies away while Tilly slept. Twice he slipped off his

chair and turned toward the door, but both times he turned back to see a fly about to alight on Tilly's cheek, and he hastened back to his post. "No," he said, "when her ankle gets all done, I'll go out and stay all day, and pick all the raspberries in the world; but Jack's doing his work, and Clara's doing hers, and I mean to do mine. By-and-by sister'll wake up and tell me a story, and that'll be fun."

But better fun came for all three than they dreamed of, for in the evening mother came home to stay; mother, who could make all work light, and staying in the house a joy! How they laughed and talked and hugged each other, while father told how well each child had done its part. Then mother opened her trunk, and lo! a beautiful present for each one, sent by Aunt Susan, and the present to father was a bit of paper with a few words written on it, which would buy a new patent wringer that would work itself—almost. Tilly was able to walk a little a few days later, and then they all spent a day in the blueberry field and had the best blueberry pudding that ever was made.

"We don't have to look for the happy side now," said Clara; "it's all happy."

"That is because four little people I know made light in the dark places when they came to them," said mother, with kisses all around.—*Young Christian Soldier.*

A LESSON ON POLITENESS.

Adrian is three years old, and a few days ago his father bought him his first cap. It is a real soldier cap, with a sword and gun crossed in front.

"Now," said his aunt, "if Adrian is big enough to have a cap, he is big enough to know what to do with it." So she took him on her lap and explained very carefully what gentlemen do with their hats, and how they take them off when they say "How do you do?" or "Good-by" to a lady, and she told him that he must never wear his cap in the house.

At the conclusion of the lesson Adrian went out on the porch to practice it. When Miss Nina passed he took off his cap and said, "How do?"

"Why, how do you do, little dear?" said Miss Nina, smiling.

When mamma came up the street he took off his cap, and she kissed him and called him her precious little man.

Then he took off his cap and bowed to all the ladies that came along. When he went in to eat his dinner he took off his cap the minute he stepped inside the door, but he thought it so fine that he had to keep it on the table while he was eating.

That evening, when his papa took him for a walk, he raised his hat very politely to the ladies on the porch when he said good-by.

He has had the cap for two weeks now, and he has not once forgotten about taking it off in the house, and whenever he speaks to a lady or an old gentleman, I know some boys twice as old and twice as big as Adrian who have not yet learned that lesson in politeness. It is a little thing, to be sure, but it is one of the little things that mark the gentlemanly boy. Does it not pay to learn all these little trifles well?—*Midland.*

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

C. "Jack appointed a brigadier-general? Why, he never carried a gun?"

I. "No, but he carried an election."—*N. Y. World.*

The best way to avoid sickness is to keep yourself healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Little Sister. "What's the difference 'tween 'lectricity an' 'lightnin'?"

Little Brother. "You don't have to pay nuthin' for 'lightnin'."

Fank, who is very fond of cookies containing caraway seeds, asked his mother, when the supply of cookies was exhausted, "If I plant this caraway seed, will a cookie grow on it?"

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Be sure you get old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Bridge (to Mike, who has just set up a new stove). "Don't build a fire in it till O' troy the oven, fer if it don't bake well O' troy it sink back."—*Judge.*

A young man who thought he had won the heart and now asked the hand in marriage of a certain young widow, was asked by her: "What is the difference between myself and Mr. Baxley's Durham cow?" He naturally replied, "Well, I don't know." "Then," said the widow, "you had better marry the cow."—*Brooklyn Gazette.*

Although a very busy man, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has found time in which to write a great book of over a thousand pages entitled, *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, in Plain English, or Medicine Simplified. Few books printed in the English language have reached so great a sale as this popular work, over 680,000 copies having been sold at \$1.50 each. The profits on this enormous sale having been paid to the author for the great amount of labor and money expended on its production he has now decided to give away, absolutely free, 500,000 copies of this valuable book, the recipient only being required to mail to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which company he is president, twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only, and the book will be sent postpaid. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. It contains 1008 large pages, and over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors. The *Free Edition* is precisely the same as that sold at \$1.50 except only that the books are bound in strong manilla paper covers, instead of cloth. It is not often that our readers have an opportunity to obtain a valuable book on such generous terms, and we predict that few will miss availing themselves of the unusual and liberal offer to which we have called their attention.

A family paper published a long article entitled, "Housekeeping Hints." "Merciful heavens!" groaned a distracted mother of five children, and the keeper of one husband and two servants, "If I thought there was going to be any housekeeping hereafter, I declare I'd never die."

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

ANOTHER GRAND OFFER.

FINE SILVERWARE FREE.

THIS SILVER-PLATED WARE can be used in cooking, eating and medicines the same as solid silver. The base of this ware is solid nickel-silver metal, and being perfectly white and hard it will never change color, and will wear a lifetime. This ware will not, cannot turn brassy, corrode or rust. We absolutely guarantee that each and every piece of this ware is plated with the full STANDARD amount of pure coin-silver. In beauty and finish it is perfect.

FULL SIZE.

All of the ware is full regulation size. Dessert-forks are specially designed for cutting and eating pie, and dessert-spoons are proper spoons with which to eat soup.

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee every piece of this ware to be exactly as it is described and to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.



INITIAL LETTER Each piece of this ware (except the knives) engraved free of charge with an initial letter in Old English. Only one letter on a piece. Say what initial you want.

PREMIUM OFFERS.

We will send the MAINE FARMER one year in advance and the Silverware to any one at the following prices:

The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Teaspoons for the club price of	\$2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Forks for the club price of	2.50
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Knives for the club price of	3.50
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Dessert-spoons for the club price of	2.75
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Coffee-spoons for the club price of	2.00
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Dessert-forks for the club price of	2.25
The Maine Farmer 1 year and a Set of 6 Butter-knives for the club price of	2.50
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Maine Farmer.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1899.

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104 numbers of this metropolitan publication for only 50c above the regular price of the Farmer one year in advance.

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Try the Maine Farmer for one month.

The legislature is getting down to earnest work this week and hearings are being held before the committees.

The intellectual activity throughout Massachusetts is to a large degree to be credited to the fact that all seven towns in the State are now supplied with free public libraries.

The trading stamp business of all forms is getting a black eye, as it should, from the legislatures and a bill is now before the Maine body looking to the suppression of the scheme.

Two admirable essays upon the second order merit a careful reading by the friends of the farm and home. They are the valuable contributions by two earnest workers for education and advancement.

The serial stories in the Maine Farmer are among the best published, being of special interest. In our next issue we shall give the opening chapters of a story, every one of which will be prized by our readers.

Why wouldn't it be well for the Maine legislature to follow in the footsteps of other States and make the appropriations for departments, cover postage, expressage, printing and packing? In this way each department would know how much was available and the State would know how much was to be expended.

The annual sessions of the State Board of Agriculture so fully reported in the Farmer, were among the best ever held by the Board and the practical suggestions of Sec'y McKenney, and the members will find a ready response among the farmers of the State. No paper has attempted so complete a report as the Maine Farmer.

In the House of Representatives, when the effort was made to refer agricultural matters to the finance committee, Mr. Manley made a good point in urging that all questions relating to agriculture be referred to the committee on agriculture. Surely it is not safe to trust our agricultural interests to these gen-

EVERY subscriber to the Maine Farmer has neighbors who do not know the character of the work it is seeking to do. A little effort on the part of each one would double the circulation of the farmer's organ of Maine. This would allow the publishers to largely increase the scope of the work they desire to do. Not an issue of the Maine Farmer but contains helpful hints to the dairyman, stock grower, poultry keeper, horseman, or lover of the home and young folks, of far greater value than the cost of the paper. Not an issue but deals with the live questions of the day from the standpoint of the farmer. Taxation, legislation, appropriations, and all public matters receive prompt attention, economy and a wise expenditure always being urged. Will you not loan your copy to some one not a subscriber, or send the name of such persons to this office, that during the year the Maine Farmer may be able to make weekly visits to twice as many families as on January 1, 1899? Read the grand list of premiums offered in another column.

tion, the great industry has no friends in either body. It did not take long for the House to see the force of the logic and the point was promptly sustained.

The newspapers which ridiculed the Maine Farmer for its position upon the Australian ballot law, are dumb to-day in view of the Keefe-Staples case. The result proves that the mandatory requirements of this law prevent the intent of the voter being recognized. The Farmer believes this construction necessary, because so explicitly stated in its several sections, and opposes the same as contrary to good government or true manhood. The one thing to be preserved under our form of government is the evident intent of the individual voter.

In the agitation of the highway question frequent reference is made to New Jersey and the methods prevailing there. While in that State last week we made diligent inquiries in regard to the success of the "stone roads" movement, and found that it was still in doubt. The cost of repairing the stone roads exceeds that of dirt, an item ignored by those who urge their construction, while the cost of construction is from four to seven thousand dollars a mile, the depth of crushed stone being from six to twenty inches. In many sections the citizens are petitioning for dirt roads in preference to stone.

Prof. Woods, in his review of the work of the State Board of Agriculture at the annual meeting fell into a very natural error, for one not in the State at the time. The law governing farmers' institutions is the same to-day as fifteen years ago, the secretary being obliged to hold two in each county annually. Under Sec'y Gilbert the appropriation for this purpose was \$1,400, and this sum being increased to \$3,000 in 1898, has enabled Sec'y McKenney to hold the past year, 47 institutions against 32 under the old appropriation. The increasing demand for these institutions is the best possible evidence of their growing popularity and service to the agricultural interests of the State. Let the number be multiplied.

The Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has again gone to the farm for a secretary, in place of Hon. W. R. Sessions, who, after twelve years' hard work, now seeks relief from official duties. Hon. J. W. Stockwell, the secretary elect, is one of the representative farmers of the State, a well known breeder of Devon, a man who has always lived upon a farm and in public and private has at all times labored faithfully and zealously to advance the best interests of the agricultural workers of the Commonwealth. For years he has been lecturer of the State Grange, doing good service for the order and since has filled an important position as member of the State Grange legislative committee. Fully equipped by training, education and instinct, he will prove a faithful servant and loyal worker in the larger field to which he is now called. Sec'y Sessions will retire from the office July 1st.

Mrs. Ballington Booth has decided opinions as to the best method for helping the poor and her experience may well be accepted as worthy of imitation. She says:

"The individual must be treated individually. It seems to me that the thing to do is to arouse in the man the spark of manhood and in the woman the spark of womanhood—to try to get these people to a position where they will try to help themselves. Any other method of helping them is dangerous. It is no good to play at almsgiving. If we would benefit them it is not enough to study them, but we must love them. To me the most depressing thing is their hopelessness. So it seems to me that the first thing to do is to kindle in them the star of hope. On the low levels of humanity hope's flower does not grow. You must try lovingly and gently to turn the eyes of those who have always looked down to the mire upward toward the skies. And then, by and by, they will, if you can imbue them with more exalted ideas, see the blossom of hope. And after that, my experience has taught me to believe, they will aspire to the white flower of purity, the noble white star of the everlasting. The point is to bring a sound, willing, earnest human soul into contact with that other soul and uplift it. It is not charity that will do it. There is only one touch that will do it—The touch of loving, human sympathy."

Why should not the girls as well as the boys receive an agricultural education? The "new woman" scarcely ever chooses agriculture as her profession. In the developments of business in the cities thousands of girls are, of late years, being employed as copyists, stenographers, typewriters, etc. They have, as it

was, learned a profession and they occupy many positions heretofore filled by men. Yet how satisfactory is such a life to most women? While the salaries earned by some of them may seem large and enticing, the cost of city living is so high that they are able to save but little, if anything, and this does not compensate for the backaches from sitting over a desk all day, the headaches from hours of steady mental strain or the lack of fresh air and wholesome living. Many and many a woman clerk wishes she could live in the country with sunshine and green trees and grass and pure air. These girls have attained their positions by education in a certain line. Then why should not the girls who expect to stay on the farms have an education in the line of agriculture and horticulture? If they do, would not they feel less envy perhaps for their city sisters in the knowledge that their own education is as valuable? Certainly there will be no more country homes and wives and mothers to provide over them, and how vastly essential it is that the mistresses of these homes should be educated in the lines that will enable them to live their home lives above one of mere drudgery and be genuine helpmates to their co-laborers in the experiments and undertakings in which they, the husbands, are constantly engaged.

A COMPLICATED PROBLEM.

The one burden of the cry from the executive chambers of every Eastern State where a legislature is in session, has been the necessity for retrenchment. The people of Maine have complimented the able utterances of Gov. Powers in this direction, but not one of the other chief executives but has pressed home the importance of economy with greater force than he. The fact is, these men upon whom the responsibility rests for acts of legislation becoming the law of a State, realize that retrenchment is absolutely necessary, yet are forced to meet the very emphatic demand of legislators for individual grants of greater or less amounts. The tendency to increased expenditures is but the forerunner of disaster in the not far distant future.

Today, the State of Maine faces an increased State tax if a fraction of the measures already discussed are presented and carried, or salaries increased. The regular appropriations have by former liberal legislatures been carried to the full limit, and with the increase in expenses of administration, the total cost to the State leaves no balance for future extension, save by increase of the State tax. This the people of Maine will not accept with good grace, even though the smooth-tongued legislator figures a minimum amount to the individual taxpayer. The fact is, this is but a fraction of the increase. Counties and towns are following the same path, and many a town and city in Maine will in 1899 face a total tax of two and one-half per cent upon a full valuation, with the debt limit already exceeded, save by the hocus pocus of figures manipulated for special results. All the while the earnings of investments have fallen until three to four per cent is the limit where the security is unquestioned. With money earning only three or four per cent, a two or two and a half per cent tax is an impassable wall against all further growth or increase of industries. A radical change in policy must soon be established to reduce expenditures, and the legislators of Maine can do no better service than to heed the admonitions of our honored governor.

To this we must come, else there are serious breakers ahead. The outrageous policy of long term appropriations is fully appreciated by the legislator of to-day, as the surprising totals are studied. Former legislative bodies have voted five hundred, one thousand and twenty thousand dollars annually for ten years, to nearly every academy and educational institution in the State, and the few which were accidentally left are today asking for their rights.

All this has been done with the utmost freedom, until it so seriously embarrassed the State that the present legislature is faced to face with one of the most complicated problems possible for it to grapple. It is all very well for men to go about shouting the beauty, grandeur, growth and future of Maine, but the stern realities of the business life confront us.

Our State Assessors are forced, yearly, to increase the valuation on real estate. Personal property, save live stock, is slipping continually from reach, as its earning capacity is being reduced, and the real estate holder finds an increasing tax with each succeeding year. These are the facts and the tax payer demands recognition alongside of personal or public interests clamoring for a deeper, stronger grip on the State treasury. The Maine Farmer but voices the demand coming up from every farm home in Maine for reduction rather than increase of State appropriations, and greater economy rather than extravagance in expenditures. These men are perhaps among the smaller tax payers, but there is no class of property bearing so large a percent of town, county and State burdens, in proportion to its earning capacity, as farm property, and the holders thereof are entitled to consideration.

AN OUTSIDE GLANCE.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Our estimate of all things is largely the result of our point of vision. For this reason it is well sometimes to break from surroundings and see what others are doing, saying and thinking. The farmers of Maine obliged to ship products to the large markets and feeling the severity and length of the winters, very naturally sigh for better conditions and larger, nearby markets. For ten days we have been spending the hours among the farmers of New Jersey, where the greatest markets of the country, New York and Philadelphia, are just over the border on the East and West, while large cities full of busy manufacturers are all over the State. In spite of all this the farmers of New Jersey, a grand lot of bright, sharp, intelligent men, are no more satisfied than those in Maine, and fully as ready to declare that "there's no money in farming." One fact has

been pressed home repeatedly, that the farmer in Maine has special cause for thankfulness that he lives where the conditions are such that the crops grown must be safely housed to protect from the long, cold storms of winter.

Milk production is the chief industry in New Jersey and while warm barns are the rule they are small as compared with Maine, while all about the yards and over the fields are stacks and racks of corn and hay, some covered, but more open to the weather. These racks are about twelve feet at the base, twelve feet high, and frequently sixty feet long, though one often sees a number of shorter length side by side. The ears are plucked from the stalks, husked and ground. The terrible waste of feeding material is what surprised me, and constantly have I felt to rejoice that different conditions render necessary a different policy in Maine. The same might be seen through Connecticut, indicating that with a warmer climate and shorter winters farmers take the easier road even if attended with greater loss. Another condition noted as we sped across the State is that the tie-ups lack windows as compared with ours. Here again the explanation must be found in the fact that the cows were in very many cases seen about the barns and yards or feeding from the stacks and racks. Milk sells for about two and a quarter cents at the stations, the standard of solids being twelve and one-half per cent. Prof. Voorhees, the able director at the station, has found that it costs \$42.50 per head to feed good milk cows successfully and the herd there is yielding a good profit.

The soil of New Jersey is chiefly light, approaching sandy conditions, the base being red sandstone. Being porous it is especially adapted to corn, but does not give a strong grass sod. In the northwestern portions it is more hilly and rocky, naturally stronger, but still peculiarly adapted to corn. Peach growing is coming to be a great industry and judging from the discussions at the institutions the pests are as numerous and destructive as on the apple trees in Maine. If the successful Maine farmer could be transplanted, buildings, herds, and all to New Jersey farms and present methods they would reap a rich harvest, and if the keen New Jersey farmers were met were forced to do as are their brothers in Maine, the problems confronting us would not seem so hard to solve. This does climate exert a wonderful influence on us all.

Secretary Dye of the State Board of Agriculture, is a most efficient officer and with the board fully organized by law and vested with powers of supervision and direction, the agricultural interests are well organized throughout the State and consequently exert a strong influence at the State House.

President Denise of the board, is one of the largest and most successful pear growers of the State, having at the present time two thousand trees. He is an active business man fully devoted to the best interests of the farm. The attendance at the State board meeting at Trenton was large and enthusiastic, the speakers being sharply questioned.

It was a treat to listen to the students of the great problems whether they discussed "Root Tuberculosis," "Special Enzymological Work," "Adulterations of Human Foods," "Formation of the Soil," "The Future and Evolution of Fruit Growing," or the "Feeding and Care of Dairy Stock." Our note book is full of choice bits gathered during the sessions, and to these frequent reference will be made in the weeks to come. One thought seemed everywhere uppermost, that the speaker, no matter what his theme, was seeking to lead out into a broader field, where, in grasping larger problems the individual worker would be led to reach after and find a more complete solution of the intricate problems of any of the farm products of to-day.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

A bill was introduced in the House last week, which radically changes an important section of our insurance laws without in any way increasing security or lessening expense to the insured, but simply and only opening the door to litigation and increasing business for the lawyers. There has been something of bad insurance legislation before and in each case it has resulted in loss to the insured.

The effect of the bill now before the legislature is to repeal the arbitration clause in the Maine Standard Policy of fire insurance which in substance provides that in case of loss under the policy and failure of the company, and the insured to agree as to the amount of said loss, the same shall be referred to three disinterested men—the insured choosing one of three men named by the company, and the company choosing one from the three men named by the insured; the two thus chosen to select the third, or, if they are unable to agree upon and select a third party willing to act as such referee, the insurance commission must upon request of either party, select the third man.

The referees thus chosen are to determine the amount of the loss or damage. This method of settling differences, which may arise between the insurance company and its policy holder, relating to the amount of any loss, is considered by most people to be the most speedy, inexpensive and equitable method by which such differences of opinion can be adjusted.

In this connection it may be interesting to note the progress and development of the business of fire insurance during the past few years. It must be admitted by all that the insurance companies—both stock and mutual—are simply a medium through which premiums are collected and losses paid. Whatever increases the cost to the companies will eventually increase the cost of the protection afforded to the policy holder, as all losses must be met and expenses and interest on the capital invested paid largely from the premiums collected from the policy holders.

Several years ago the legislature passed two laws known as the "Anti

Compact" and "Anti Commissioner" laws; the former prohibited foreign insurance companies from combining or conferring to make fixed or established rates of premiums for fire insurance on property in the State, while the latter restricted the use of the well known "co-insurance clause" used on policies to large mercantile and manufacturing risks.

Following the enactment of these statutes intended to reduce insurance rates in Maine, came the famous "Denny Rates," with which every insurance man is familiar. This change in the statute, instead of reducing rates as was anticipated, increased them, and undoubtedly cost the people of this State more than \$500,000. Nor was this the only ill effect of this legislation, as an examination of the reports of the insurance commissioner will show. During the four years preceding the repeal of these laws, 28 foreign fire insurance companies with cash capital aggregating \$9,185,075, withdrew from the State; and during the same period only two companies with \$200,000 capital each, were admitted.

Rates on farm property had been increased from \$1.50 to \$2 per \$100 for 3 years and it was almost impossible to place them at that price. Companies, many of them heretofore liberal writers had retired from the State, while others had reduced the lines they were willing to carry until it became impossible for many of our merchants and manufacturers to obtain adequate insurance in companies authorized to transact business in the State. There were also many forms of fire insurance contracts being written, each company having a form of policy to suit its own convenience, many of which were entirely in the interest of the corporation and deprived the insured of rights to which he should have been entitled.

On assuming the duties of office the present insurance commissioner determined to try and remedy some of the then existing evils and at the next session of the legislature (1895) a number of important changes in the insurance laws were introduced. Among these was the present Maine Standard Policy of fire insurance which provides a uniform contract for all companies and all persons, and prohibits the companies from using any other form. The adoption of this policy was not an experiment as the policy and the statute relating to the same are exact copies of those which have been in use in Mass. since 1881 where they were adopted after mature deliberation by the joint committee on insurance.

It might be argued that a standard policy is unnecessary, and that the people of the State should be left free to make their own contracts with the insurance companies, the same as with other corporations, but fire insurance has become so much commercial importance, and insurance policies are something few people read and comprehend until after a loss occurs, and the discovery of arbitrary conditions has sometimes led to complications, out of which came the demand for a standard policy of some fixed form.

The legislature of 1895 also repealed the "Anti-compact" law, and in consideration of the favorable legislation of that year, a reduction of 10% in the rates of premiums was secured. This reduction is estimated to amount to a saving of \$150,000 annually to the people of the State of Maine.

It is also interesting to note that while there had been a large loss in insurance capital for the four years preceding the legislation of 1895, there has been a larger increase in the four following years, during which 42 companies, having a cash capital of \$12,177,875, were admitted to transact business in Maine, while only 10 companies, representing \$2,300,000, have discontinued business in the State.

What will be the effect of removing the arbitration clause from the Maine Standard Policy? Just this, if you have a loss and are unable to agree with the adjuster for the company, you must accept his proposition or bring suit at law. As it now stands, you get a speedy, equitable settlement at small expense and with little delay—and undoubtedly receives as much as he would recover "in a trial by jury."

During the year 1897, \$113,099,476.34 in insurance was written under this policy and \$591,680.85 was paid for losses under these contracts, while the business of 1898 will exceed that of the year previous. Another reduction ranging from 5% to 35%, far more extensive in its operation than the first, which has recently been made, is estimated to be a saving to the people of Maine of \$900,000 annually, making the two reductions secured since 1895 amount to \$350,000 per annum.

The people of Maine are not seeking for more legislation, but less, and any move to reduce the field of arbitration is contrary to the good sense and wisdom of the great body of our inhabitants. Let well enough alone.

MAINE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association held in Augusta, last week, proved a most profitable and enjoyable session of the hard working newspaper makers of the State. It was voted that the next summer excursion should be over the line of the new Washington County Road and that the membership of the party should be strictly limited to bona fide members of the association and their ladies, and to hold the next annual meeting of the association in Bangor.

To poem by Mr. Geo. W. Norton of the Daily Express, Portland, was thoroughly enjoyed, and the address by Mr. Frank G. Rich, Bangor, interesting and instructive. The reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Hill was one of the most enjoyable social events in the history of the association.

The Value of a Good Name.
State Treasurer Simpson has placed the temporary war loan of \$100,000, authorized by the legislature, with E. H. Gay & Co. of Boston. Their bid of 2 1/2 per cent, and 1 1/2 premium was the lowest of the dozen or more received. The loan is payable in one year.

LATEST LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Among the first bills presented by the friends of agriculture was that relating to pure seeds, presented in the House, Tuesday, by Representative Farnsworth of Pembroke.

Over 100 members of the legislature visited Bangor and the site of the new insane hospital, last Friday. Special attention was paid the company by the wide-awake residents of the busy Eastern city, and everything was free. It was a pleasant occasion, and it is reported that several came back converted to the necessity for a generous grant to the new institution.

Thus far the measures presented have been chiefly of a minor nature, save the bill relating to arbitration in fire insurance, which is treated at length in another column.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, has been set apart for services in memory of the late Hon. Nelson Dingley, that being the anniversary of his birth.

The demands for increase of salaries are many and urgent. Among the new business in the house, Belleau of Lewiston introduced a bill raising the age to which a boy can be sentenced to the reform school from 10 to 18 years. The Androscoggin register of probate wants his salary raised to \$1,100. Rockland asks for \$1,000 to reimburse for money paid the families of soldiers during the war. There were a number of petitions for the division of the town of South Portland, and the incorporation of the town of Willard. A bill was introduced raising the salary of the State prison guards and door keeper from \$500 to \$800. There was a deluge of petitions for the repeal of the road commissioner law, for the law prohibiting the use of trading stamps, for the protection of fish in various streams and ponds, and for raising the salary of the Supreme Court justices. A bill was introduced constituting Charles A. Blair, Augustus C. Sprague, Henry Shepherd, J. Henry Sturges, H. M. Heath and F. E. Smith into a corporation by the name of the "American Ice Company." Fred Emery Beane of Hallowell and 100 others are petitioners in favor of the bill requiring electric railways to use vestibule cars in winter.

An order is before the House to consider the expediency of creating the office of State auditor, as recommended by Gov. Powers. The economy of this step cannot be questioned.

The first really important act of either body came on Tuesday, when the Senate passed, to be engrossed, the \$225,000 resolve for the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital. This settles the matter with the Senate and its friends claim a free course in the House.

In the House, Dawson of Monroe, introduced a bill authorizing the Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society to hold property to the value of \$25,000 instead of \$10,000 as at present. Maxcy of Gardiner, put in a bill compelling municipal officers of cities, towns and plantations to clear all highways of bushes and shrubbery to a width of 40 feet, except such as may be left for ornamental purposes. Wisconsin Academy wants \$500 yearly, and there were several petitions that the salaries of the Somerset judge of probate and register of probate be raised. There was also a stack of petitions for the repeal of the road commissioner law, and for a law for the better observance of Memorial day. There is evidence of active opposition to any increase of salaries in any direction and a lively session will be recorded when the bills are presented.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE AND THE TREASURY.

The members of the Maine legislature gave Hon. Eugene Hale an almost unanimous reelection thus testifying to their appreciation of his services during his long term of office. On Friday, Representative Macomber of Augusta, presented the following resolutions which were given an unanimous passage. Mr. Macomber spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House: In consequence of the practical unanimity with which Senator Hale was elected to Tuesday's session of the legislature, the impression has gone forth that we endorse all the opinions of Senator Hale growing out of the Spanish war. I believe they are contrary to the sentiments both of the legislature and of the State of Maine; and that we may place ourselves squarely on record on these matters I present for your consideration a resolution which I will ask to have adopted without reference to a committee:

Whereas, within the past year under the wise and firm leadership of William McKinley, President of the United States, the forces of the United States regular and volunteer, by their skill and valor on land and sea have brought the war with Spain to a speedy and victorious termination; American statesmen have negotiated a treaty ensuring to Cuba the freedom for which the war was undertaken, and to their country, the right to extend under its flag the domain of civilization and to bear the blessings of good and stable government to peoples who have never known them; and the United States has been advanced to a recognized place among the great powers of the world. Therefore,

Resolved, That President McKinley has well earned the gratitude of his country in the conduct of his great office; that the treaty with Spain should be speedily ratified; that the supremacy of the United States should be established and all the rights and obligations of sovereignty should be exercised and discharged in the Philippines in accordance with the instructions which have been given by the President to the commanding officer of those islands; and that the relinquishment of sovereignty over them should not be considered until it shall appear that the duties and responsibilities of government may with safety to the interests of all concerned be committed to the people of the Philippines.

City News.

—The citizens of Augusta will tender a reception to the Governor and Council, also the legislature, at City Hall, February 14.

—The rain of Tuesday practically spoiled the sleighing in the city, and put a stop to the coasting on the hills about Augusta.

—Mrs. Ursula Carleton, of this city, died, Saturday morning, Jan. 21, at her home on Northern avenue, aged 82 years, 5 months.

—The local Board of Health acted wisely in checking the harvesting of ice just below where some of the city sewers empty into the river, and the stock will be drawn from above the dam.

—The Universalist Carnival at City Hall, is claiming the attention of the public. The drill by the Augusta Cadets on Tuesday night, was exceptionally fine, the boys being reviewed by Governor Powers and staff.

—Augusta's educational interests have been the resignation of Prof. Graves, but the trustees have been fortunate in securing as his successor one of the sons of Augusta, Mr. Chas. Pettigill, who is eminently qualified for the position.

—If those who have escaped or recovered from the grip are wise, they will not unbutton their overcoats the first sunny or warmer day. The best precaution against cold is to protect the person, and an open coat is a grip breeder.

—A horrible accident occurred some time during Monday night, when Frank Ricker was struck by a train, and his mutilated body scattered all the way from the railroad bridge over Water street to a culvert near the pulp mill. Ricker was an unmarried man, aged 45, a native of Vassalboro.

—The Board of Trade, through President Hichborn, acted wisely in inviting the State Board of Agriculture to hold its next Day Conference in this city in December. Here is the center of a great dairy interest, and surrounded by live farmers a most successful winter meeting could be held. It is hoped the Board will accept.

—"Oliver Cromwell" was the subject of the lecture at the Congregational chapel, Sunday evening, by Hon. J. H. Manley. A large audience was present, but only a fraction of those who would have enjoyed and been benefited by the able presentation of historical facts and practical lessons. It was a rich treat, claiming the closest attention from the opening sentence to the close.

County News.

—President Butler of Colby University lectured in Winthrop last week on "The Uses of Literature."

—Up to Saturday night there had been harvested about 100,000 lbs. of choice ice in the houses on the Kennebec.

—Isaac Dow, an aged East Benton farmer, was burned to death in his house, Tuesday night. He had lived alone for some time.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Lowell who during her life made so many bequests to the city of Hallowell, now will be the great bulk of her estate to the Hubbard library.

—Rev. W. H. Spencer, of Waterville, after twenty years' service with the Baptist church, has resigned, and will accept the pastorate of the Bethany church, Skowhegan.

—Grip is still prevailing at Winthrop and new cases are reported continually. Wednesday not one of Road Commissioner Gale's large crew of men was at work, owing to illness. Mr. Gale says that this is something that never occurred before in his experience.

READFIELD. Sleighting excellent—ice generally out and packed in the ice houses. Mr. George Macomber and Miss Alice Haines were married last week and have moved into their new home. People are generally recovering from the grip. The hotel which was burned last fall will be rebuilt in the spring and ready for summer boarders in good season. All are glad to have Mr. Stevens remain in town.

In the Probate Court, Monday, the following wills were proved, approved and allowed:

Of Edmund F. Webb, late of Waterville, Appleton Webb of Waterville, appointed executor; of Ann Quinn, late of Waterville, George Quinn, appointed executor; of Sarah S. Fairbanks, late of Winthrop, Emma E. Longfellow of Winthrop, appointed administrator with the will annexed; of Sophronia W. Townsend, late of Waterville, Nathan W. Taylor of Milford, Mass., appointed executor, and Charles W. Smiley of Waterville, agent.

Administration was granted on the following estates:

Of Olive Dore, late of Oakland, George W. Field of Oakland, appointed administrator; of Lavina A. Whitcomb, late of Augusta, Nathan T. Folson of Augusta, appointed administrator; of Jane C. Colburn, late of Pittston, Benjamin F. Fuller of Pittston, appointed administrator; of Sarah J. Wentworth, late of Readfield, Ernest E. Bean of Readfield, appointed administrator.

Ellie A. Taylor of Winslow was appointed guardian of Lizzie A. Frye of Vassalboro; Charles W. Abbott of Albion, guardian of Voyle E. Abbott of Albion.

The democratic committee elected from each of the several counties met at Hotel North, Wednesday evening, and organized for the ensuing two years. Those present were: Androscoggin, Geo. A. Pettigill of Lisbon; Aroostook, E. A. Edwards of Caribou; Cumberland, Llewellyn Barton of Portland; Kennebec, Thomas J. Lynch of Augusta; Oxford, T. S. Brigham of Bucksport; Penobscot, William R. Farnsworth of Bangor; Piscataquis, James Hudson of Guilford; Sagadahoc, George E. Hughes of Pittsboro; Somerset, William

The cone horse was down on the rock

buttons on it, but a fower musket—that was the thing," and his rugged old face lit up at the pleasant reminiscence.

1947

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t so far back in the gallery that



1

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?
It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It Prevents and It Cures Baldness

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment, as will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

Would you like a copy of our book on the Hair and Scalp? It is free.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expect from the use of the Vigor, we will refund the money.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Grange News.

State Master, O'BRIEN GARDNER, Rockland.

State Overseer, F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin.

State Lecturer, E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.

State Secretary, E. H. LIBBY, Auburn.

State Treasurer, H. B. BRIGGS, Auburn.

State Auditor, D. G. BOWEN, Morrill.

State Reporter, BOYDEN BEAVER, East Edinboro.

State Correspondent, Grange Easterners.

At Bangor, Feb. 4—Aroostook Pomona.

At No. Brewer, Feb. 7—Penobscot Pomona.

At Bangor, Feb. 7—Oxford Pomona.

At Bangor, Feb. 7—Oxford Pomona.

State Lecturer Cook's Appointments.

Feb. 7—Bryn Mawr.

Feb. 8—Munmouth.

"Farmers who will, have miniature

heaven to larger extent than any other

class."—Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Chaplain

Connecticut State Grange.

State Lecturer Cook installed the officers

of Chatham Grange last evening.

Sidney Grange being present by invitation.

Of course they all had a good time.

The next meeting of Aroostook County

Pomona Grange will be held with Mount

Grange, Bangor, Saturday, Feb. 4, at

10 o'clock A. M. It is expected that

special rates will be secured on the B. &

A. Railroad.

If resolutions were by self-enacting,

reforms would be easy. There is no

question in regard to the position held

by the farmers of Maine touching State

expenditures, but the order for them to

be carried, the direct influence of in-

terested parties must be exerted. Let

every one write his representative touch-

ing these questions, insisting on the

rights of the farmer, be protected and

guarded. Then resolutions will be crys-

tallized into action and benefits secured.

Whereas, Our Father has seen fit to remove

from our midst, Sister Sarah F. Moore, an

esteemed member of Fryeburg Grange.

Resolved, That while our hearts are sad-

dened, we bow our heads in submission to

him who doth all things well.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt

sympathy to the family of our sister in her

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the will of Him who all must obey, we desire to express our sincere sympathy at the death of one who in the grange was a loyal and distinguished worker, and in the family a loved and loving wife and mother.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and family in their great affliction and that these resolutions be entered upon the grange record, and that a copy of them be sent to the family and to the Maine Farmer for publication.

CLARA E. SAVAGE, Committee.

EMMA E. SYLVESTER, on Resolutions.

AMIE E. HOUSE.

At the last meeting of Westbrook

Grange, No. 78, the officers of the year

1898 were installed as follows:

Master—Geo. O. Hawkes.

Overseer—Ernest F. Hardy.

Lecturer—James Gowen.

Steward—Wm. M. Smith.

Treasurer—J. H. Gowen.

Chaplain—Mrs. J. H. Gowen.

Ass't Steward—Clinton Smith.

Lady Aid—Steward—Eliza Gowen.

Steward—Wm. M. Smith.

Pomona—Annie Hardy.

Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Gowen.

Clerk—Mrs. Geo. O. Hawkes.

Westbrook Grange holds its meetings

on Friday evening of each week, except

the winter season when the

meetings are held on the last Saturday

in every month, instead, to accommodate

those who cannot come so well evenings.

These day meetings are well attended

and afford great pleasure to young and

old. Dinner is usually served before

opening the grange. Then after the

regular business is over, follows the

usual programme of speaking, reading,

and singing. The grange, edited by

the young people, is a bright little paper,

much enjoyed by all.

Sheepscot Valley Grange, No. 229, held

its regular meeting Saturday evening,

Jan. 21. Worthy Deputy Ford was ex-

pected to install officers, but in his ab-

sence Past Master Sutton Albree acted,

assisted by Bro. W. H. Marr and Sister

L. M. Brown. The following officers were

installed:

Master—F. H. Albree.

Overseer—Harry Marr.

Lecturer—Charles Lowell.

Steward—A. J. Carleton.

Chaplain—Evelina Albree.

Treasurer—Ferry Jewett.

Gatekeeper—W. J. Seligars.

Pomona—Mrs. J. H. Albree.

Secretary—Mrs. J. H. Albree.

Clerk—Grissy Reay.

Flora—Mrs. J. H. Albree.

Correspondent—Mrs. J. H. Albree.

An excellent supper was then served,

which all enjoyed. This grange seems

to be more interested in its work. Three

new members have been added to its

numbers, and more names were proposed.

To the editor I would say that we thank

him most sincerely for the interest he

has taken in defending the rights of the

farmers against the unjust appropri-

ations and the Australian ballot.

West Minot Grange begins the new

year prosperously. Bro. J. A. Roberts

of Norway installed the officers, Jan. 7,

in an impressive and pleasing manner.

Our Master, W. J. Crocker, is the right

man in the chair. He is interested and

from "way down East," spoke to the

brothers exclusively, with "Woman" as

his subject. February meeting, Bryan's

Pond.

CONNECTICUT STATE GRANGE.

It was a jolly host of patrons we met

on arrival at Waterbury, where the State

Grange was in session. Although the

State is small, fully four hundred live

workers were in attendance and the hours

passed rapidly in their company.

Among the wise suggestions of that

strong leader, State Master S. O. Bowen,

we take the following as equally appli-

cable to Maine:

"I most heartily concur in the request

of our Worthy Lecturer, in her circular

to each of the lecturers in the State, that

they endeavor to secure a vote in their

respective granges to devote ten minutes

of each meeting to the consideration of

legislative work. This plan, if carried

out, cannot fail to be of great educational

value to those who, hitherto, have not

cared for these things. Every citizen of

the State—certainly every member of

our order—should understand and take

an interest in our laws and in the action

of our lawmakers. Ignorance of law—if

not a crime in itself—is no excuse for

crime.

"We believe greater results might be

accomplished, and in much less time, if

our common schools were required to

teach the principles of agriculture and

agricultural science. In that case, pupils

upon leaving their district schools would

be prepared to enter upon the curriculum

of the college with much greater in-

elligence and appreciation of the work

before them.

"We should encourage nature study in

all our schools; teach less about the

heights of the mountains of Africa and

more about the plants and animals

right at home, than our young people

will grow up with a higher appreciation

of the country, and with less desire to

leave the old home-land for the city.

"Governor Mount, of Indiana, upon

being introduced to the Indiana State

Grange, at its recent session, as 'one of

the distinguished farmers of the State,'

made the plain truth, as follows:

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Grange, at its recent session, as 'one of

the distinguished farmers of the State,'

in experiments made at Halle over twenty years ago, the present

director of the Delaware Experiment

Station, Dr. Neale, demonstrated that

butter made from sugar beets was harder

than common, possessing this quality to

a greater extent than butter made from

the use of any other rough feed.

A farmers' bulletin of great interest

and desirability has been issued by the

Department of Agriculture, on poisonous

plants of America. Last summer, Mr.

V. K. Chestnut, assistant botanist of the

Department, issued a bulletin on the

principal poisonous plants of the United

States, but this, instead of satisfying the

demand for information on the subject,

has simply increased it, stimulating the

interest in the subject. The present

bulletin is a condensation of the former

work, and is to be issued in such a

quantity as to allow every farmer who

wants to have a copy without cost to him-

self. The various poisonous mushrooms

are described, pokeweed, cockle, the

larkspur, wild cherry, the loco weeds,

poison ivy, oak and sumac, the water

hemlock, laurels, Jimson weeds, night-

shades, sneezeweed, etc., etc. The pub-

lication cannot fail to be of great interest

and value to farmers, as the distribution

of various poisons is wide, no locality

escaping some poisonous or injurious

growth, and many common weeds, to

which no attention is paid in feeding,

are found, by reference, to be highly

poisonous under certain conditions.

The agricultural committee of the Sen-

ate will probably, by the time this

reaches print have reported the pure

food bill to the Senate with favorable

recommendations. As soon as reported

the bill then goes to the Senate and

is to be taken up in its regular order.

The working days left to the present ses-

sion are so few, however, that there is little

likelihood of the bill being so reached

and while its friends are hopeful of suc-

cess at this session, the chances are that

it will again fall of enactment. Unless

it should be so reached in its regular

order the only way for it to get before

the Senate would be to give it special

consideration. This is not likely. That

such a bill ultimately become a law is not

doubted by anybody but the question

was seriously asked me by a somewhat

pessimistic friend, but a man familiar

with affairs, as to whether I thought the